

## FEET MAY PREY UPON OUR SHIPS

### Vladivostok Squadron Will Prevent Importation of Supplies, or Else Attack Unprotected Ports.

### Report From Ta Tche Kiao Says Heavy Battle Has Occurred, Japs Losing Ten Guns.

## KUROKI HAS CHANGED PLAN

### Not Bearing So Heavily on Kurapatkin's Front, but is Executing His Favorite Flanking Movement.

Paris, July 20.—The Temps, discussing the passage of the Vladivostok squadron through the straits of Tsugaru, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the eastern coast of Japan or to intercept American merchant steamers, which are supplying Japan with all sorts of provisions through the port of Yokohama.

### No News of Squadron.

Tokio, July 21.—The Vladivostok squadron has not been reported today.

## HEAVY BATTLE FOUGHT.

### Japanese Reported to Have Lost Ten Guns at Ta Tche Kiao.

Ta Tche Kiao, July 20.—Sharp fighting occurred yesterday to the northeast, where, it is said, the Japanese lost 10 guns. The czar's forces put back to their positions as far as Salmatze. If this report is true, it indicates a heavy engagement.

## ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

### Russians Retreating Before Advance of Japanese Troops.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The czar has received the following dispatch from General Kurapatkin, dated July 19:

"There has been no special change in the situation since July 17. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 15 Japanese advance forces of considerable strength were observed in the direction of Silkeyan, on the Liao Lang-Salmatze road, moving against a detachment of our troops. After two days' fighting the latter force is retreating toward the village of Houtsaitze, east of Anping."

All advices from the theater of war continue to confirm the opinion that the pressure on General Kurapatkin's southern front at Ta Tche Kiao is being relieved, and that the Japanese are pursuing their favorite flanking tactics, working around to the northeast, as if to threaten the communication between Mukden and Liao Yang, or make a direct attack on the latter place.

## Not Ready for Final Assault.

Ta Tche Kiao, July 20.—Details of the repulse of Lieutenant General Keller's attack on the Japanese at Mo Tien pass last Sunday which have just arrived, show that it was a demonstration in force to ascertain the strength of the enemy and plainly developed their numerical force. It is believed that the Japanese are drawing off troops from the Russian southern front, reinforcing their positions to the east.

The Japanese display marvelous power of concentration at the right time and place. The Mo Tien pass engagement strengthens a conviction here that the moment for a general ad-

vance by the enemy has not yet arrived.

Reports that the Japanese are about to land troops at Yinkow are current but not believed.

## TEXTILE WORKERS WILL INAUGURATE BIG STRIKE.

### Thirty Thousand Men to Quit Work if Announced Reduction in Wages is Carried into Effect.

Fall River, Mass., July 20.—By a vote of 5110 to 2916, the textile workers tonight decided to strike July 25 in all of the so-called union cotton mills of this city where a 12 1/2 per cent reduction in wages has been announced, to become operative next Monday. Thirty thousand employes are affected.

## MEAT PRICES ARE SOARING.

### Chicago Restaurant Men Raise Prices Because of Big Strike.

Chicago, July 20.—Prices of meat in down town restaurant bills of fare have been raised 10 per cent or more as a result of the stockyards strike. The action was taken at the instance of the Hotelkeepers' Association.

While several of the restaurants had a sufficient supply for one month, without exception they raised the prices. The largest increase has been made in the price of the expensive cuts. Porterhouse steak with mushrooms, quoted at \$2.75 on Saturday, now bring \$3.25.

Since the beginning of the strike the price of desirable cuts in loins and ribs has jumped from 15 to 20 cents. A corresponding rise in the price of medium grade meats falls heavily on the boarding house keepers and their families who buy the ordinary cuts of steak. The price of ham and bacon has advanced with that of fresh meat.

## LONE DOG HAS COMPANY.

### Famous Sioux Warrior Dies and is Buried in American Flag.

Butte, Mont., July 20.—A Miner special from Poplar, Mont., says word of the death and burial of Chief John Lone Dog of the Mandan Sioux has been received here. Lone Dog was a noted warrior and his burial was the occasion of a great demonstration of grief on the part of the redskins. In accordance with his last wish, the chief was buried wrapped in an American flag which was presented to him at the time he visited Washington as a member of a Sioux commission.

## Life Sentence for Young Tough.

Chicago July 20.—Life imprisonment in the Joliet penitentiary will be the fate of Joseph Dolinski under a verdict returned by a jury in Judge Chytrous' court. Only his youth, the jurors said, saved the 16-year-old member of a gang known as the "Northwest Trio" from death on the gallows.

Dolinski shot and killed Matthew Daniels, a saloonkeeper. A motion for a new trial was entered.

Frank Schepk and Frank Kraychewski were the other members of the gang.

## Russo-German Commercial Treaty.

Berlin, July 20.—According to the Tageblatt, negotiations on the subject of a new Russo-German commercial treaty have been successfully completed, Russia accepting the German minimum duty on grains, and Germany making some concessions to facilitate the importation of Russian cattle and meats.

## Attorney for Canal Zons.

Washington, July 20.—J. M. Keedy of New York has been appointed prosecuting attorney for the Panama canal zone. Keedy served as prosecuting attorney in Porto Rico during the Davis administration and prepared the code of laws now in force.

## Judge John R. McBride Dead.

Spokane, July 20.—Judge John R. McBride died suddenly at noon today of hemorrhage of the brain. Judge McBride was a brother of ex-Senator McBride of Oregon.

## ENGLAND CLAMOR FOR ACTION AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

### British Public Hostile Because of Seizure of the Merchant Ships and Demands Policy of Reprisal.

### Pressure Has Become So Great That the Foreign Office May Be Forced to Adopt Drastic Measures, Although Government Hopes to Peaceably Adjust Trouble—Russia Feels She Can Make Reparation.

Interest in the operations of the two contending forces in the far east has given way to the difficulty between Russia and Great Britain resulting from the seizure of British vessels in the Red sea. England is thoroughly aroused over the matter, and on all sides the people are clamoring for retaliatory measures.

While the foreign office is greatly embarrassed because of the popular demonstration, the government will pursue a conservative policy, and do everything in its power to eliminate any prejudice from subsequent negotiations.

The political aspect of the situation is one of the gravest importance to the government, because of the extent of the feeling against Russia.

The Russians seem to feel satisfied that the seizure of the merchantmen can be satisfactorily explained, and that, if the volunteer fleet made an error, reparation can be duly made without resort to arms. The situation, on account of the hostility of the British, may conservatively be regarded as alarming.

London, July 20.—As a result of the seizure of British vessels by the Russians, the feeling in Great Britain tonight is violently hostile. The most conservative frankly declare for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded as Russia's violation of the treaty and her piratical attacks on British commerce. The most conservative and influential papers in the kingdom are extremely warlike in tone, and the storm of indignation among all classes is so great that the government itself can not gauge its strength.

Those few officials at the foreign office who are in full possession of all the details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at an entente with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne would be indignantly repudiated in the house of commons by all parties, and involve with the public the downfall of any minister advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained by the foreign office, however, to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public, and no steps will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to settlement of all the important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

The unlooked-for developments in the Dardanelles and in the Red sea embarrass Lord Lansdowne more than the circumstances themselves would indicate. The government, weakened by international dissension, could scarcely stand for a day against the demand for reprisals against Russia, and this very danger is being seriously fostered by the leading government newspapers.

## RUSSIANS NOT STARTLED.

### Feel That Difficulty Can Be Adjusted Without Troubles.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The possibilities of complications with Great Britain due to the actions of the volunteer squadron in the Red sea in seizing a number of British vessels has overshadowed for a time the war situation in the far east. The general public resents the Russian presentations, but the official world meets the situation with unusual equanimity. Generally it is believed that, unless the Russian vessels have committed the grave mistake of seizing British government stores bound for the east, Russia will probably be prepared to maintain the justice of the seizure, and if a mistake has been made, the government no doubt will hastily order the release of the vessels and make financial settlement with Great Britain for their detention.

Both powers, while standing on their rights, will doubtless make every effort to avoid a rupture. Nor is it believed Great Britain intends reopening the Dardanelles question, except, perhaps, as a last resort.

## THE CZAR NOT PLEASD.

### Does Not Fancy Possibility of Trouble With England.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The Associated Press is informed that Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorf, the foreign minister, expressed displeasure at the turn events had taken and at the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the detention of British ships by the Russian volunteer fleet of steamers in the Red sea. This pacific attitude, if the report is correct, will doubtless lead to an immediate amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

The Russ today publishes an editorial statement of Russia's position relative to the stopping of neutral ships in the Red sea by vessels of the volunteer fleet. There is great interest in the statement, because it is believed to reflect directly the views of the foreign office.

"The operations of the converted cruisers Smolensk and St. Petersburg are causing tremendous excitement in England. Questions are being asked in parliament, the newspapers are appealing to the public, and there is a panic among shipowners. There also is a good deal of talk in Germany because of the seizure of mails on the steamer Prinz Heinrich, but the most noise there is being made by extremist organs, the others treating the matter coolly. It is a pity the English do not display the same Teutonic calmness."

"It is understood that the British merchant marine feels these restrictions severely. As a result of the stopping and searching of vessels, English ships either must give up transporting contraband of war or run at their own risk and peril in time of war between the powers. Others are bound to suffer more or less, as it is impossible to check contraband traffic without search."

"In regard to the detention of the Prinz Heinrich's mails, details have not yet reached St. Petersburg. Comprehensive discussion of this incident is, therefore, impossible. But, it must be pointed out, the official correspondence of a belligerent is contraband. Consequently if the Prinz Heinrich carried Japanese diplomatic and consular reports she was liable to seizure. Of course, whether she did or not, correspondence can be inspected to determine this fact."

"The English, in their excitement, even raised the question as to whether we were justified in converting the volunteer fleet steamers into warships after they had passed the Dardanelles under the commercial flag. This is strange. Every government has a right either to build warships or finally to convert merchant vessels into warships. The volunteer fleet, at its very

inception, was intended to be converted into a military fleet upon the declaration of war.

"The English should not feel incensed over the passage of the St. Petersburg and Smolensk through the Dardanelles. The British embassy at Constantinople hands in a protest to the Turkish government every time a volunteer fleet vessel passes the straits. For many years these protests have been entirely disregarded, and, therefore, long ago lost their importance. Before the war, the Dardanelles were repeatedly passed by volunteer ships on the way to the far east, even with troops, arms and ammunition aboard. If this were possible before the war, it is possible now, and there has been no change in our relations with Turkey as a result of the war with Japan."

"When the St. Petersburg and Smolensk passed through the straits under the merchant flag their destination was correctly given as being the far east. In fact, the vessels, upon entering the Red sea, armed and hoisted the military flag."

"A fundamental principle of international law that a neutral flag covers neutral goods will not, of course, be violated by our cruisers. Consequently, cargoes aboard the ships of neutral powers containing no contraband of war will remain as free as ever."

## Passengers Complain of Cruelty.

Port Said, July 20.—The captured peninsula and oriental steamer Malacca (bound for Libau on the Baltic) has arrived here manned by a Russian naval captain, four officers, 45 sailors and firemen.

Members of the Malacca's crew were declared prisoners and no communication with the shore was permitted. An armed guard blocks the gangway of the vessel.

The British captain and passengers complain of the Russian treatment. The former carried his protests to such length that he was threatened with arrest unless he desisted. The Malacca is declared to have on board no contraband articles for Japan. Her cargo of 3,000 tons includes 40 tons of explosives for Hong Kong.

## Another Steamer to Leave.

London, July 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says:

"Another volunteer steamer proceeded hence tonight to Sebastopol for coal and armament preparatory to leaving the Black sea. Two of the remaining five volunteer fleet steamers here will follow shortly."

## MILLIONAIRE DISAPPEARS.

### Boston Man Vanishes From His Hotel and Can Not Be Found.

New York, July 20.—Henry Tudor, a Boston millionaire, is reported to have disappeared from his hotel here and up to an early hour today no trace of his whereabouts have been found. Charles Blakely, his guardian, reported the matter to the police and asked their aid in the search. Mr. Tudor is 53 years old. Three years ago his relatives had Attorney Blakely appointed as his guardian. When Tudor was asked by the judge before whom the guardianship proceedings were heard, what was the matter with him, he answered, "financial effervescence."

He had just returned from a trip around the world, having been accompanied in the first part of it by a married couple, delegated by Mr. Blakely. They saw a chance to go into business in Australia, so that the guardian had to go there for his charge. He had only a small sum of money when he left the hotel.

## Rounding Up Chinese.

Butte, Mont., July 20.—Alfred Hampton, Chinese inspector, has returned from a roundup in northern Montana of Chinese supposed to be unlawfully in the United States. One Chinaman was arrested at KallsPELL, two at Columbia Falls, one at Cutbank and two at Assiniboine.

The inspectors are of the opinion that extensive smuggling of Celestials across the Canadian frontier is being carried on. A searching investigation is being made.

## ROBBERS USE DYNAMITE AND WRECK AN ILLINOIS BANK

Davenport, Ia., July 21.—News reached this city at an early hour that robbers had dynamited the bank at East Moline, Ill., but details of the robbery are not obtainable. The meager information at hand states that the attack upon the bank was made at 2:15 this morning, and that the entire front of the building was wrecked by the explosion. Whether or not the robbers secured any booty is not known at this hour.

## BIG STRIKE IS SETTLED PEACEABLY

### The Packing House Employes and Employers Get Together and Decide Upon Agreeable Compromise.

### Matter Is to Be Submitted to a Board of Arbitration—Men Will Be Reinstated.

## WORK TO RESUME AT ONCE

### Just as Soon as the Men Can Be Notified of the Settlement All the Plants Will Start Again on Full Time.

Chicago, July 20.—The strike of the packing-house employes, begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here tonight at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the meat cutters' union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stockyards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach. Pending the decision of the arbitration board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all old employes are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date that work is resumed. If any former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employes were on strike.

Settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about by the allied craft at the stockyards, who would have become involved in the controversy had it continued much longer.

## Brewers' Strike Settled.

San Francisco, July 20.—The strike of the brewery workmen ended today by compromise. The men are to receive \$21 a week wages and will be paid 60 cents an hour overtime.

## AMMUNITION FACTORIES TO BE BUILT IN CANADA.

### Precaution Will Be Taken to Prevent Supply Being Cut Off in Event of War With the States.

Winnipeg, July 20.—Word has been received from Ottawa that Sir Frederick Borden has about completed a contract with the Armstrong-Wholeworth firm in England to build a large ammunition factory near Winnipeg, one at Ottawa and a third probably at Vancouver.

At present all ammunition comes from England, and, in event of war with the United States, Canada could be cut off from supply.

## DANIEL MANNING ASHORE.

### Revenue Cutter Runs Onto Rock, But Is Not Damaged.

San Francisco, July 20.—The revenue cutter Daniel Manning ran ashore today at Montara point, about 20 miles south of this port, but later was floated at high tide, aided by the steamer Maggie. The Manning was creeping along very slowly in a dense fog when she struck on a smooth rock. She did not sustain any damage.

## MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK AT LAST ENJOYS FREEDOM

Truro, England, July 20.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick was released today and immediately took passage for France. Mrs. Maybrick is not freed unconditionally. She departs on a ticket of leave, but to all intents she is as free as any other person. She may go where she will, and will not have to make report to the British authorities, as once Mrs. Maybrick is abroad she will be outside British jurisdiction.